

# LOUISVILLE DAILY UNION PRESS.

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NO. 58

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DAILY UNION PRESS.

TERMS  
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We will send ONE EXTRA COPY WITH every CLUB OF TWENTY, TWO EXTRA COPIES WITH a CLUB OF TWENTY.

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ALL LETTERS relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, or other business with the paper, should be addressed to THE UNION PRESS, No. 326 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR CORRESPONDENTS.  
Communications for the paper should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE UNION PRESS, Louisville, Ky.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS in Weekly UNION PRESS.  
Ten lines or less, 50 cents. Larger advertisements in proportion.

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Five lines (forty words) or less, in column of "Want Ads." "For Sale," "For Rent," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," &c., 25 cents each insertion.

The Newspaper Press.

In the period of Panoramas a few years ago, an artist painted the views of a voyage on the Mississippi river. In his exhibitions he told this story:

He was drifting one night by moonlight not far from the shore, when he passed a harp and a violin, and heard the strains of music and see the dancing of a merry-making. Not long after, he came to another, almost exactly like the first. He thought little about it, but very soon he was surprised at finding himself passing a third, of similar character, and again lost in his attention, and he discovered that he was sweeping round in one of those mysterious whirlpools sometimes found; and only by energetic exertion was he saved from being swallowed in the miniature Maestrom.

The high bluffs of a moral outlook, the political career of President Lincoln, the country presents a vision very similar to the circling navigator in the moonshine. Both appear to sail without chart, compass or object, unless for the sake of the sailing, as they seem to have no port or haven in view.

If they are pointed to the great polar star of principle, they answer much as did the old slave Mopus, in Mr. Olmsted's "Atlantic Seaboard States." Left one night in charge of the craft of which he and his master constituted the entire crew, he was told to keep her running exactly toward the North star, that is, full west. The skipper then said to him, "In to the wind." The wind changed, and while Mopus was busy filling and lighting his pipe, the boat swung round and put off South, before a stiff breeze, and when the Captain awoke he found himself back to the point left hours before. "What a black rascal," he recited out to old Mope. " Didn't I tell you to keep her heading straight to the North star?" "O yes, mass, but den de lord almighty you do' know how she run—we passed by de North star, den home again."

Such largely is newspaper navigation in our country to-day. It has reference to no principle; respect for no law of eternal right.

In peace the religious press bears the greatest sway. In war the political. In war, the former takes refuge in the latter, like a bird in a cage; and like the Indian, or border alarms. Under the influence of both, we drift round and round, as interest, caprice or passion impels us.

And so a new journal, like a new set of principles, they answer much as did the old slave Mopus, in Mr. Olmsted's "Atlantic Seaboard States." Left one night in charge of the craft of which he and his master constituted the entire crew, he was told to keep her running exactly toward the North star, that is, full west. The skipper then said to him, "In to the wind." The wind changed, and while Mopus was busy filling and lighting his pipe, the boat swung round and put off South, before a stiff breeze, and when the Captain awoke he found himself back to the point left hours before. "What a black rascal," he recited out to old Mope. " Didn't I tell you to keep her heading straight to the North star?" "O yes, mass, but den de lord almighty you do' know how she run—we passed by de North star, den home again."

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Almost a hundred years ago we launched our ship of State, full rigged for a brave race with the nations. Our chart was the Declaration of Independence—All men created equal.

True, we had five hundred thousand slaves, and we repented them as easily so many curses, inflicted or entailed by Great Britain, to be soon swept out of existence as slaves, and born into new life as men, by the genius of the new dispensation.

Slavery, however, soon became a source of profit, as well as a curse, and the old slave Mopus, in Mr. Olmsted's "Atlantic Seaboard States," was most indignantly interested.

The Declaration of Independence was postponed or repealed in its behalf. The Constitution was interpreted into its service and security; and the Bible—Old Testament, New Testament, and Apocrypha—was declared by almost the whole American Church to be God's Word upon Cain, Canaan, or some black offender, ante or post deluvian, whose sins sentenced him and his posterity to slavery, forever and ever, and constituted his paler brothers executors of the Divine displeasure.

And so our new land of promise, our "Paradise Regained," our Eden "restored from the ruins of the Fall;" became at once a lake of fire and brimstone to Ethiopian sinners, where they must weep and wail, and gnash their teeth.

Five thousand years for their creation through Canaan's cause!"

We hewed our way out of British tyranny with the sword. That done, we exchanged the sword for the sceptre and insignia of slaveholders, to become worse tyrants and despots than the earth then bore on her bosom. And when the sword was drawn, for a million victims we multiplied the number seven fold. We extended the slave territory in similar proportion by fraud, falsehood, robbery and war, and greatly augmented the horrors of the system. We enacted fugitive slave laws, a which Nero should have abominated, and exacted them with the pains of the bayonet, at the base of Bunker Hill, and in the very shadow of Fenwick Hall.

We stripped from the negro the right of suffrage in almost every State. For, be it known, fifty years ago the free colored man was not the sole right, in nearly every state in the Union. The rest of us,

were recklessly dashed along over almost a hundred fourths of July, as though God had no ear for the cry of the enslaved, or thunderbolts for their deliverance, until Infinite Patience would endure no more.

The fatal events of the last four years tell the tale.

The Avenging Facts.

It is interesting to see that Ireland has some beams of prosperity lighting up her protracted gloom. But it is curious to note that almost the whole is of English origin and management. That island now has large manufacturers from the woolen to power, the forty-two more the child of hell; and then, God save the country, if the Infinite economy can be extended so far.

Irish Manufactures.

The European journals wonder much at the economic condition of our constitutional system after the assassination of President Lincoln. They will wonder yet more at the height of our public spirit as indicated by the rapid fall of gold, and the immense subscription to our national loan. An end will immediately be made of two points of the nation's present distress, as the Troy Journal has been, namely, in great consequence. It has been insisted that even if the North should succeed, its preternatural efforts would leave it in a state of absolute exhaustion. Also, that it would find the task of reconstruction to be a Herculean effort, and that it would bring it by arms. Yet we have now exhibited our exhaustion by a week's subscription to the popular loan, running from six millions up to forty-two millions a day. The fall in the premium of gold nearly seventy per cent. has been followed by the reorganization of Lee, who shows that though here of reconstruction; the so-called lion in our path. Two facts like these are worth volumes of *a priori* reasoning. They present the truth so perfectly, that even the dullest Chrysanthemum will be impressed by them.

And now we enter on a new career. We see the "spray friend" is gone with the past with the blood of half a million brave men, and open a new dispensation. But the rebellion, the ruins, is the work of the present hour. Some there are who would dig deep and

lay our foundations on that rock of eternal justice, which underpins the moral universe. One voice, at least, is heard, demanding that negro suffrage be enacted as a measure of policy as well as of principle. He believes that the only way to secure lasting peace is to adopt that measure, and to avoid being torn down with the Confederate Debt in special, we must surely retain the supremacy in the hands of the present Administration, and not allow it to be overthrown by a return to power of the rebels, who are their desperate and dangerous allies at the North. In such an emergency, he declares he would have the rebel debt repudiated, at whatever cost.

An enemy tortures the telegraph into a lying report of the address, and forthwith the whole world is informed of the actualinary, with a very few honorable exceptions, howls with indignant horror, that the cry of repudiation of the National Debt, has been raised in a quarter too influential to be overlooked!

In this way, however, the falsehood was exposed and the truth appears.

But the Press makes no haste. Slowly, if at all, it retreats the slanderous reports, for which it is so largely responsible.

The Evening Post, true to noble self,

refused to be a party in the calumny.

But course of the rebellion, the most inexplicable of all. It not only doubts the correctness of the report, but it absolutely begins to prepare the North for the assumption and payment of that very Confederate debt.

GENERAL BUTLER ON CONFISCATION.

At the celebration in the evening, which followed the monument dedication ceremony, General Butler responded to a toast complimenting the army and navy. He urged that the lands, forfeited by treason, should be given to the soldiers, who had put down the rebellion.

In further connection with the subject, the General said: When we give every garrison to the citizen soldiers who went forth from the free North, from Massachusetts and New England, and from Massachusetts and New England, and from Maine and from Vermont, and from the Atlantic coast, to fight for us, we are giving them only their own man, America "one man was as good as another, and better too," so we claim to hold the principle as well as our neighbors—and a little better too. You may place us at a lower seat at the family table below the salt, indeed. We will not be put up to the head of the table." MacGregor sits is the head of the table?" We have met to celebrate the complete overthrow of the rebellion. It is dead, thank God, and this is part of its joyful funeral. We have met to

believe, we rejoice to see the curse removed."

I know a young fellow who sat late out on the roof of the hotel, fully the want of some Sedition powders. He did not quite understand how they were to be taken so he swallowed first the white paper and then the blue one. The result was a great communion in the blue. Well, Sherman went in first, with white paper, at Atlanta. Grant followed him, with the same paper, and the result has been such a blow-up that the Confederacy, like Holmes' one-horned shay, went to pieces at once. The days of Southern chivalry are gone. What is left of the undivided pestilence, with a hundred thousand dead, for ever will stand?

He then there is no word of encouragement for the negro soldier who stood side by side, fighting for the country which had been, heretofore, unjested to him, but who, relying on the justice of an omnipotent God, still stood up and fought brave? Is there no reward to be given to him? Shall we forget him? Shall he be denied even the poor honor of participating in the review of troops, who with those great families at the national capital, manifested that this country will never be guilty of such ingratitude? If I may make such a promise, I will never cease to urge upon the Government to do justice to the negro; at least to allow him to appear in the Capital that he helped to save his honor. He who is fit to fight is not fit to vote. [Cheers.]

Whether a man who can carry a cartridge-box is not fit to walk up to the ballot-box? Whether a man who knows how to handle a ballot does not know how to handle a bit of powder? Pardon me, but I don't want a want of intelligence in the negro. I know he is ignorant; but he knew enough to be right in this contest—to be loyal—and that is a great deal more than his master did. [Cheers.]

Again, as I know, having seen upwards of 10,000 of the rank and file of the Confederate army prisoners, as I know that only one in eight was able to sign his name, in this reconstruction we have to trust to the instinct and not to the intellectual cultivation of the voter. I had rather trust to the hand of an old man to do this than to a bandit, even to a man who is as dead as the blue one. The result was a great communion in the blue. Well, Sherman went in first, with white paper, at Atlanta. Grant followed him, with the same paper, and the result has been such a blow-up that the Confederacy, like Holmes' one-horned shay, went to pieces at once. The days of Southern chivalry are gone. What is left of the undivided pestilence, with a hundred thousand dead, for ever will stand?

It is the negro who is fit to fight is not fit to vote.

So, in this mode of reasoning was the war with Mexico induced. At first, the annexation of Texas was opposed by the Whig party of the North, nearly to a man. Twenty members of Congress, the venerable John Quincy Adams, at their head, is said to have voted against the admission of Texas into the Union. The Tribune admits that in the opinion of the Free-States, in our opinion, would not only inevitably result in a dissolution of the Union, but would fully justify it! And we never threatened to repudiate the debt incurred in its prosecution.

The Tribune admits the possibility of the payment of the rebel debt, but says it would be inextricably mixed up with other debts, and then asks, how would you set about repudiating it? would you also repudiate these? "Could you tell what to repudiate?"

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# THE DAILY PRESS

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

The Press is the Official Paper of the United States for the State of Kentucky and the Southern portion of Indiana and Ohio.

A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.  
Our circulation is rapidly increasing, which renders the Press one of the best advertising mediums in the State. We hope our friends will send in their advertisements.

## OUR AGENTS.

Miss. L. Wedding, Atty at Law, Rockport Ind.  
Sam'l. T. Pease, Postmaster, Hopkinsville, Ky.  
J. H. Duncan, Bagdad, Ky.  
D. G. Venable, Frankfort, Ky.  
J. S. Bean, Bowling Green, Ky.  
J. S. Bean, Louisville, Ky.  
G. C. Tammell & Co., No. 44½, University Street, Nashville, Tenn.  
T. G. Conner, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Post Office, New York, Main Street.  
Dr. J. P. Polk, Perryville, Ky.

Postmasters of Divisions, Brigades, or Regiments can have the daily Press furnished them in Camp at an early hour in any quantity by leaving their orders at our office the day previous. A liberal discount made to dealers.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.—This great military chieftain arrived in the city night before last from a short visit to his home in Illinois. As soon as it was known among the soldiers that he was in the city large crowds gathered around his headquarters, striving to get a glimpse of their commander. General Logan is one of the most remarkable men connected with the United States army. He can inspire more enthusiasm than any man connected with it. Besides every one of them feels that the General is a warm personal friend, and would not ask a soldier to do what he would not dare.

General John A. Logan was born in Jackson county, Illinois; received a common school education; went with the army as a private in the war with Mexico, and was made quartermaster of his regiment. In 1849 he was elected clerk of Jackson county, but resigned; in 1850 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, having graduated at the Law University in this city. During this year he was elected to the Legislature; in 1853 he was appointed prosecuting attorney; in 1856 he won great prominence as politician, being an elector. He was elected to the Legislature for a second term. He was taken up by the Democratic party and elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but resigned to accept a colonelcy in the Union army. He raised the 31st Illinois infantry, and was mustered into service in September, 1861. As soon as his regiment was organized it marched for the seat of war, and on the 7th of November was in the engagement at Belmont. From this place Col. Logan moved with his regiment to Fort Henry where it was engaged, then marched for Donelson and was conspicuous in that memorable engagement, being severely wounded through the shoulder. For his gallantry in that action he was promoted to Brigadier General, and took command of a brigade during the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation of that stronghold he was assigned to the command of the 3d Division, 17th Army Corps. The General was again promoted for gallantry at Lake Providence. He fought in the battles of Thompson's Hill, Raymond, in which Logan's division was the only one engaged, Champion Hill, Jackson, and in the siege of Vicksburg. Here he was assigned to the command of the 15th Army Corps. He did not participate in the battle of Missionary Ridge, but was in the campaign against Atlanta. At Dallas his Corps was charged furiously by the whole left wing of the rebel army. He was in the thickest of the fight, and through his personal exertions the charge was successfully repulsed with great loss to the enemy. It will be remembered that the Army of Tennessee, under General McPherson, was charged by Hood's army en masse on the left of Atlanta on the 22d of July. Gen. Logan was again conspicuous in the fight, and after McPherson fell rallied the army and drove the rebels in confusion from the field. He remained in command of the army for three or four days and was succeeded by General Howard. Returning to the command of his corps, he moved to the extreme right of the army, where he was again attacked on the 28th of July. This was one of the most terrible struggles of the whole campaign. The rebels brought up column after column and would have broken our lines had it not been for the indomitable bravery of Gen. Logan. For his action in this engagement he was highly complimented. The General led his corps in the fight at Jonesboro on the 31st of August, before the arrival of the balance of the army, and succeeded in establishing himself in a strong position.

After the fall of Atlanta, General Logan received a leave of absence, went to Illinois and stamped the State for Lincoln. He succeeded in carrying two of the strongest Democratic districts in Egypt for Lincoln. He rejoined his corps at Savannah, and with it participated in the campaign of the Carolinas. He was assigned to the command of the Army of Tennessee, at Washington. The General is now about 36 years of age and about 5 feet 8 inches high. The fatigues of active campaigning have had no perceptible effect upon him.

HENRY C. BURNETT.—This prince of traitors arrived in the city yesterday and was immediately arrested by the military authorities and placed in the military prison. The cool impudence of this man Burnett is really remarkable. He has said, "He says the people of Kentucky must think more of him than they do of the rebels who staid at home. That is extremely cool for a man that has stood up in the rebel Congress and counseled murder and arson. His brazen impudence will not go down with people who know him."

We understand that there is organized opposition in Boone county to the collection of the military tax authorized by an act of the last Legislature of Kentucky. Seventy-five citizens of the county have filed a petition for themselves and others, for the removal of the tax collector, and the tax of the tax and issuing of the bonds. The tax amounts to \$100,000, being the sum which was paid to drafted men and substitutes for drafted men, in the fall of 1864. The case will come up at the September Term of the Boone Circuit Court.

The annual examination of the public schools of Covington was commenced on Wednesday, and will be concluded next week. This examination of the High School was very satisfactory—the scholars acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner.

## Hon. Geo H. Yeaman

Will speak in Butler county, at London, on the 5th of July, and Morgantown on the 10th.

INSURANCE.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting our young friend Prof. W. A. Payne, special representative of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, and are glad to know he is doing quite an extensive business in this city. Many of our most prominent citizens have been members of this well known institution within the past few weeks. As it is a home institution, officered and directed by gentlemen of established financial ability, we recommend the St. Louis Mutual to the citizens of this city with the favorable consideration of every thinking individual. The office here is on the corner of Second and Main streets. W. C. Atxit is the Agent, assisted by Mr. Marsh—both clever gentlemen.—[Democrat].

We endorse the above most cheerfully. This company will no doubt take rank as the first concern of the kind in the United States. Its books show that it is perfectly sound and reliable.

Postmasters of Divisions, Brigades, or Regiments can have the daily Press furnished them in Camp at an early hour in any quantity by leaving their orders at our office the day previous. A liberal discount made to dealers.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.—This great military chieftain arrived in the city night before last from a short visit to his home in Illinois. As soon as it was known among the soldiers that he was in the city large crowds gathered around his headquarters, striving to get a glimpse of their commander. General Logan is one of the most remarkable men connected with the United States army. He can inspire more enthusiasm than any man connected with it. Besides every one of them feels that the General is a warm personal friend, and would not ask a soldier to do what he would not dare.

General John A. Logan was born in Jackson county, Illinois; received a common school education; went with the army as a private in the war with Mexico, and was made quartermaster of his regiment. In 1849 he was elected clerk of Jackson county, but resigned; in 1850 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, having graduated at the Law University in this city. During this year he was elected to the Legislature; in 1853 he was appointed prosecuting attorney; in 1856 he won great prominence as politician, being an elector. He was elected to the Legislature for a second term. He was taken up by the Democratic party and elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but resigned to accept a colonelcy in the Union army. He raised the 31st Illinois infantry, and was mustered into service in September, 1861. As soon as his regiment was organized it marched for the seat of war, and on the 7th of November was in the engagement at Belmont. From this place Col. Logan moved with his regiment to Fort Henry where it was engaged, then marched for Donelson and was conspicuous in that memorable engagement, being severely wounded through the shoulder. For his gallantry in that action he was promoted to Brigadier General, and took command of a brigade during the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation of that stronghold he was assigned to the command of the 3d Division, 17th Army Corps. The General was again promoted for gallantry at Lake Providence. He fought in the battles of Thompson's Hill, Raymond, in which Logan's division was the only one engaged, Champion Hill, Jackson, and in the siege of Vicksburg. Here he was assigned to the command of the 15th Army Corps. He did not participate in the battle of Missionary Ridge, but was in the campaign against Atlanta. At Dallas his Corps was charged furiously by the whole left wing of the rebel army. He was in the thickest of the fight, and through his personal exertions the charge was successfully repulsed with great loss to the enemy. It will be remembered that the Army of Tennessee, under General McPherson, was charged by Hood's army en masse on the left of Atlanta on the 22d of July. Gen. Logan was again conspicuous in the fight, and after McPherson fell rallied the army and drove the rebels in confusion from the field. He remained in command of the army for three or four days and was succeeded by General Howard. Returning to the command of his corps, he moved to the extreme right of the army, where he was again attacked on the 28th of July. This was one of the most terrible struggles of the whole campaign. The rebels brought up column after column and would have broken our lines had it not been for the indomitable bravery of Gen. Logan. For his action in this engagement he was highly complimented. The General led his corps in the fight at Jonesboro on the 31st of August, before the arrival of the balance of the army, and succeeded in establishing himself in a strong position.

After the fall of Atlanta, General Logan received a leave of absence, went to Illinois and stamped the State for Lincoln. He succeeded in carrying two of the strongest Democratic districts in Egypt for Lincoln. He rejoined his corps at Savannah, and with it participated in the campaign of the Carolinas. He was assigned to the command of the Army of Tennessee, at Washington. The General is now about 36 years of age and about 5 feet 8 inches high. The fatigues of active campaigning have had no perceptible effect upon him.

HENRY C. BURNETT.—This prince of traitors arrived in the city yesterday and was immediately arrested by the military authorities and placed in the military prison. The cool impudence of this man Burnett is really remarkable. He has said, "He says the people of Kentucky must think more of him than they do of the rebels who staid at home. That is extremely cool for a man that has stood up in the rebel Congress and counseled murder and arson. His brazen impudence will not go down with people who know him."

We understand that there is organized opposition in Boone county to the collection of the military tax authorized by an act of the last Legislature of Kentucky. Seventy-five citizens of the county have filed a petition for themselves and others, for the removal of the tax collector, and the tax of the tax and issuing of the bonds. The tax amounts to \$100,000, being the sum which was paid to drafted men and substitutes for drafted men, in the fall of 1864. The case will come up at the September Term of the Boone Circuit Court.

The annual examination of the public schools of Covington was commenced on Wednesday, and will be concluded next week. This examination of the High School was very satisfactory—the scholars acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### REGULAR MIDNIGHT REPORT.

#### Trial of Conspirators Continued.

#### Will Government Pay Rebel Debt?

#### The Funeral Cortège in Auburn, N.Y.

#### Russian Telegraph Communication

#### Election in Portland, Oregon.

#### The Union Ticket Successful.

#### Tribute to Memory of Ad. Dupont.

#### Maximilian's European Agent.

#### Operations of the Gulf Squadron.

#### Treaties with Friendly and Hostile Indians.

#### A Proclamation by the President.

#### Blockade Rescinded of Ports West of the Mississippi.

#### Gold Closed in New York 142 28.

##### Indian Treaties.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The President has directed Hon. W. P. Dale, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to proceed to the Indians, direct, to effect a truce with the hostile and peacable Indians. In his instructions to Mr. Dale the President says he deems the present a fitting time for renewed efforts to press on the Indians the pressing necessity for abandoning their wild and roving habits and settling in the United States where their redoubtless and mode of life can prevail as formerly. They are being pressed and confined in ever side by the advances of civilization and in consequence adapt themselves to the new order of things and live in peace among themselves and with white neighbors, or they must inevitably perish.

The policy of settling them upon suitable reservations where they may, with the aid of the Government, be able to subsist themselves by agriculture and other industrious pursuits, is left without an alternative.

These views have doubtless impressed themselves upon you during the period you have had in India, and your experience in treating with the Indians, and your familiarity with their character, seems to point you out as the proper officer of the Indian department, to visit the various tribes in the Western territories, and endeavor to such tribes as will be amenable to such treatment to bring them to the new order of things and live in peace among themselves and with white neighbors, or they must inevitably perish.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

The Departure of Mrs. Seward's Remains.

Names of those Composing the Escort.

Railroad Connections from the Capital.

Mr. Lincoln on Negro Suffrage.

A Letter to Gov. Hahn of Louisiana.

Gen. Sheridan Goes West of the Mississippi.

The Request of the South Carolina Delegation.

Movements of Prominent Generals.

Mustered Out of 50,000 Soldiers.

Statement of South Carolina Affairs.

The Candidates for Provisional Governor.

**WASHINGTON, June 22.—**Preparations have been commenced for mustering out between 45,000 and 50,000 troops from the armies of Generals Meade, Hancock, and Logan. About 18,000 of these (effective), whose terms of service first expire, will be mustered from the Army of the Potomac by regiments of separation. All absentees belonging to such regiments will be in addition to this number, and may swell it to 25,000. Hancock's veteran command will be reduced to 7,000.

The Army of the Tennessee will lose fully 15,000.

General Grant and part of his staff left here this afternoon by special cars for Philadelphia, and expect to be absent two or three days.

The General's report will not be completed as early as stated, and is not likely to be delivered to the War Department before the commencement of the next Congressional session, unless specially called for by some emergency.

There will probably be some considerable delay in the appointment of a provisional Governor for South Carolina. The delegation here do not know the intentions of the Unionists of the State. There are a few there to represent. One who aims to be given of advice to President Johnson, has declared in Charleston that he wished the Yankees had but one throat that he might cut it.

Another declares he would burn his house rather than let the damned Yankees should pollute it with his presence, and so on through the entire list. It is thought, therefore, that South Carolina will be suffered to lie out in the cold for the present.

Dr. A. G. Mackey, the newly appointed Collector of the port of New Orleans, made a civil affairs visit to West Point, and is showing up this peculiar South Carolina delegation in varied colors. He charges that the men composing the delegation now here were original secessionists. They admitted it to be true and attempt no concealment.

Colonel Yates, of the delegation, entered Fort Sumter immediately after its evacuation by Major Anderson, and remained in the rebel military service till the surrender of General Joe Johnston. The others of the delegation voted and acted as consistent secessionists throughout. They are here acknowledging themselves to be deluded and subjugated. They ask nothing but pardon and early action in appointing civil officers.

The State is at present without laws; its citizens are much humbled. A few are in proportion are literally destitute of all means of support, and are starving. All manner of lawlessness and crime is alarmingly on the increase, and the only hope for private or public virtue is admitted to lie in the protection of Federal laws.

The names of ex-congressmen Wm. W. Boyce and Mr. Smith, of Georgia, were submitted by the delegation as certain to give satisfaction to the State, although they disclaim all desire to influence the President's appointment. It can be said in Mr. Boyce's favor that he disagreed with a majority of South Carolinians and declared for peace.

Mr. McIlroy voted against secession in the outset, and like Governor Aiken, held aloof throughout the war. There is evidently very little sympathy between these delegates and Mr. Mackey, whose loyalty is undoubted, it is to have another hearing on Saturday.

James W. Smith, of Selma, Ala., has been appointed United States District Attorney for that State.

Hon. Richard Bustead, of New York, was appointed Judge of the United States District Court at Albany, and Mr. Lincoln, a year ago, and is expected to assume the duties of his office at once.

The case of Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, has been under consideration, but no conclusion arrived at. He will probably be sent to his own State and tried for treason.

New York, June 23.—The Lynchburg Republican says a brother of the rebel guerrilla leader Moseley recently appeared at the Provost Marshal's office in Lynchburg and informed the partisan chief would be prepared if he should himself to which an affirmative answer was given.

A few days afterwards Moseley made his appearance, but in the meantime orders had been received from Richmond not to parole him, and as he had come in under parole as a prisoner, the Provost Marshal sent him to his old place of taking advantage of his position, but ordered him to leave Lynchburg immediately, which the soldiers were directed to see that he did without molestation.

The President pardoned to-day Joshua Holt, ex-member of Congress from Georgia, Frank J. Smith, of Michigan, G. T. Hyams, of Michigan, one of the witnesses in the assassination case, who, it will be recollect, testified that upon agreement with Dr. Blackburn, in Canada, he brought to that city and sold her, last August, seven cases of shiloh wine infected with yellow fever and small pox, for which diabolical work he was to be paid \$10,000, by the rebel agent in Canada.

A delegation of Virginians, representing the radical sentiment, visited the President and uttered complaints against Gov. Pierpont. They complain that he hasn't backed enough.

Sanford Conover, the important Government witness who has just returned here from Canada, will again be put upon the stand-to-morrow, and then will explain the case in which the rebels there compelled him to sign false affidavits with loaded pistols to his head.

Washington, June 22.—A member of the Alabama delegation brings intelligence from that State that most of the Union citizens there, while the rebel element is well supplied with arms formerly used by them in the army.

He was present at the surrender of the rebel Roddy's command, and states that but few of the two thousand men delivered up their arms, accounting for the battle in which they were held.

Buffalo, June 23.—Charles Conover, the murderer of Dill, and who was yesterday sentenced to be hung on the 11th of August, escaped last night with three other prisoners named Lewis Givens, Jas. Kelly and Thomas Hickey, from the jail in the city.

Philadelphia, June 23.—Rear Admiral Dupont died in this city this morning.

Cincinnati, June 23.—River risen nineteen inches, fifteen feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Ther. 88.

Princeton, June 23.—River six feet six inches by the pier mark, and at a stand. Weather clear and pleasant.

Washington, June 23.—Mrs. Secretary Seward's remains left here at 8 o'clock this morning in a special train for Auburn. They were accompanied by Secretary General W. F. Seward, Mrs.

Fanny Seward, Generals Hancock and Ricketts, Dr. Morris, of the army, and several connected with the State Department, among them Mr. Gutman, the Interpreter. Mr. Fredrick Ward was unwilling to consent to accompany the remains of his mother to their last resting place, but his physicians would not consent to his going. Mr. Clarence Seward was also prevented from participating in the mourners, because of reason of his serious nature at the State Department. The Secretary, and those of his family who accompanied him will be absent ten days.

The Secretary of War has ordered the immediate discharge of the dismounted cavalry in departments except the Eastern and Northern.

An arrangement will be made by the Orange and Alexandria railroad company whereby close connection may be had between the Northern cities and the South. Negotiations are going on for making the road not only open to the southwest extension toward Tennessee, but also to Rich-

mond. The Intelligencer calls this arrangement a plan to corner Washington.

General Sheridan is relieved from the command of the Middle Division, and assigned to the command of the Mississippi river south of the Arkansas river. He is ordered to report to General Grant for instructions.

A most important expression of President Lincoln, on the question of negro suffrage, has just been given to the public in a letter which he wrote to Governor Hahn, of Louis-

siana:

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 13, 1864.—Hon. Michael Hahn—My Dear Sir: I congratulate you on having been elected Governor of the Free State of Louisiana. You are about to have a convention which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest for your private consideration whether some of the colored people should be let in as voters, especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help in some trying time to come to keep the germ of liberty in the family of freedom, but this is only a suggestion not to the public but to you alone. Truly yours, Abraham Lincoln.

The delegation's delegation very moderately asked that the Government shall redeem the Confederate bonds proper, which amount, according to their calculation, to about two hundred million dollars! The delegation represent over one million of the western troops, which probably the secretary of war anxiously on the subject.

It is understood that Dr. O. P. Honitz

will be appointed Chief of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in place of the late Dr. Whelan. Dr. Honitz for a long time was Dr. Whelan's principal assistant. Gen. Ord has been appointed to the Adjutant General's command in the East, instead of being sent to Oregon, as was first expected.

He has cleared away to the satisfaction of the President and Secretary of War the published charges of maltreatment of the Richmond freedmen, as he acted timely and judiciously in the case of Gen. Hale, and was not responsible for the evils, which were matter of complaint.

The South, however, reports the Mississ-

issippi as swelling slowly, but tide dull.

The boats at that port, however, were filling up with cavalry

for the Missouri.

The St. Joseph Herald of the 18th, last

says: "The Missouri is again assuming magni-

ficent dimensions, caused by the six feet rise which the steamer Majors reported as coming in seven days. It is reported to have risen two inches in the head of the falls, and six inches at Portland. The water is still rising all day, the heat of the sun intense, and the thermometer in the shade ranging at 90.

On the falls last evening in the pass there were three and a half feet water, and the river rising very slowly.

At Pittsburg the river was at a stand, with six and a half feet water in the chan-

nel, of three or four feet at Pittsburg, would let out the broad horn fleet of coast boats.

At Cincinnati yesterday the river had risen nineteen inches in the previous twenty-four hours, and will probably make the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had risen two inches at the head of the falls, and six inches at Portland. The water is still rising all day, the heat of the sun intense, and the thermometer in the shade ranging at 90.

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